THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1863. NO. 141.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 50
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, April 21.—Northern dates to the 16th have been received, which states that dispatches from Gen. Foster at Washington, North Carolina, up to Sunday last, say he can still hold out three weeks. Seward has sent another dispatch to Minister Adams, warning Great Britain against allowing any more *Alabamas* to go forth to prey upon American Commerce. The Marquis of Hartington, lately in Richmond, has made a speech, saying that the North can only exterminate the South, and the South will fight to the last. The New York *Tribune's* correspondent, speaking of the attack on Charleston, says we have experienced a bitter repulse. The iron-clads have disappointed the expectations of even the most confident.

Still Later from the North.

RICHMOND, April 21.—The New York *Herald* of the 18th has been received. It says the latest news from Suffolk is to the 16th. The attempts of Longstreet to cross the Nansemond river with the aid of pontoons, was defeated by artillery. Other news items unimportant.

A riot had occurred at Halifax between soldiers and citizens. Mrs. Semmes, wife of Capt. Semmes, of the *Alabama*, who has been residing in Cincinnati, has been ordered to cross the lines into Dixie. Gold closed in New York at 153, bid. Money easier than ever. Cotton dull and heavy.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, April 21.

In the Senate a resolution was adopted fixing the first of May as the day of adjournment of Congress. The House amendment to the bill authorizing newspapers to be sent to soldiers free of postage was concurred in. Bill to provide for the conscription of aliens was transferred to the secret calendar. The House bill for the assessment and collection of taxes was amended and passed. The House passed the Senate bill abolishing supernumerary offices in quartermaster and commissary departments; also the Senate bill authorizing the lease of a site near Richmond for the preparation of naval ordnance stores. The Committee on flour contract made a report exonerating Haxall, Crenshaw & Co.

From the West.

TULLAHOMA, April 20.—A raid was made by Gen. Wheeler on Hartsville on the 18th. He swam the river, captured one hundred prisoners, a large number of small arms and a quantity of Commissary stores.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHATTANOOGA, April 20.—Wheeler with his command swam the Cumberland river near Nashville, captured a wagon train, and killed and captured forty Yankees. All quiet along the lines to-day.

From the Columbus Times.

BEAUREGARD.

Let the trumpet shout once more,
Beauregard!
Let the battle-thunders roar
Beauregard!
And again by yonder sea,
Let the swords of all the free
Leap forth to fight with thee,
Beauregard!
Old Sumter loves thy name,
Beauregard!
Grim Moultrie guards thy fame,
Beauregard!
Oh! first in freedom's fight;
O! steadfast in the right;
O! brave and Christian Knight!
Beauregard!
St. Mitchael with his host,
Beauregard!
Encamps by yonder coast,
Beauregard!
And Demon's might shall quail,
And the Dragon's terrors fail,
Were he trebly clad in mail,
Beauregard!
Not a leaf shall fall away,
Beauregard!
From the laurels won to-day
Beauregard!
While the ocean breezes blow,
While the billows lapse and flow
O'er the Northman's bones below,
Beauregard!
Let the trumpet shout once more,
Beauregard!
Let the battle-thunders roar,
Beauregard!
From the centre to the shore,
From the sea to the land's core
Thrills the echo, evermore,
Beauregard!

FROM TENNESSEE.—The *Rebel* of the 16th says:—Parties from Tullahoma by last evening's train report all quiet along the lines. The rumors concerning the recent fight of Van Dorn at Franklin, prove to have been much exaggerated. The loss on either side, we understand, did not exceed fifty killed, wounded, and captured. Only a portion of Freeman's battery was captured by the enemy, and it was immediately retaken by our troops.

Our dispatches from the front this morning confirm the capture of two trains, with $30,000 and a number of prisoners, including three of Rosecrans' staff.

A late copy of the Louisville Journal announces that Surgeon Johnson a younger son of Andrew Johnston, was thrown from his horse in the streets of Nashville, a short time since and instantly killed.

Some people "cry peace, peace, while there is no peace." Let us cry "war, war," while there is war.—*Louisville Journal.*

While you are crying "war, war," George, your old brandy scorched stomach is crying—"war-ter"!—*Rebel.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES TO THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION AT COLUMBIA, S. C., APRIL 28TH, 1863.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE FOLLOWING RAILroads have kindly consented to carry delegates attending the Convention free both ways, viz: The Petersburg and Weldon Railroad and the South Side Railroad. The following by paying one fare, will grant return tickets, viz: The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and the North Carolina Railroad.

It is presumed that the same privilege will be given delegates by the Presidents of the Railroads in the other States, from whom the committee have not received any response.

C. H. WILEY,
J. D. CAMBELL,
W. J. PALMER,
Ex. Com. of the Edu. Asso. of N. C.

April 22-5t

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 14.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$10
Dried	$6
BACON—Hog round	90c—$1
BEEF	50c
BEESWAX	$1 25
BEANS	$6
BUTTER	$1 25@1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$1
" Wax—By the box	$1.75
" Adamantine	$3
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel	$20
CHICKENS	$1 25@1 50
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	50@60c
FLOUR—Family	$50
Superfine	$40
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3@$3 50
GEESE	$1
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	$4
MOLASSES	$10
MEAL	$1
NAILS—Scarce	$1
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$3 50
" Irish	$4
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$4 50
" White Table	$5 50
RAGS	6@10c
RICE	25c
RYE	$4
SALT	$16
SUGAR—Brown	$1 25
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$1
TURKEYS	$5
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	
3	Wm L DeRosset	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	H MacRae
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	J H T Guion T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	G W Hammond
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	H D Lee
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	T H Sharpe
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	J D Barry
18	Thos J Purdie	Forney George	C M Andrews
19		Wm G Robinson	
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	Edward R Liles	
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L Lowrance	John L McDowell	
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	G W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J M Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Calhster
47	Geo T Barbault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Leo M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
67	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer	Wm W Proffitt	J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
	Jos A McDowell	Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	Neill McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Co't. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27tf Near Towles.'

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auct'rs.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES ON SATurday next, 25th April, at 10 o'clock, a. m., that valuable building site and lot of ground near the Peace Institute, and opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., containing 1¾ acres, more or less. The improvement consists of the usual out-buildings, viz: Kitchen, Smoke House, Stable, &c., all new and complete.

Will be added to the sale the frame of the building designed to be erected on the lot, (the foundation of which is now laid,) sixty thousand Bricks, Window and Door Frames, Window Blinds, Glazed Sash, Mantle Pieces, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auct'rs.

—ALSO—

A fine BUGGY HORSE, six years old.

April 21-td C. & L, Auct'rs.

LARGE SALES.

ON WEDNESDAY, 22ND INST., I WILL SELL— 100 boxes prime Chewing Tobacco, in lots to suit purchasers.

3000 Cigars.

1 Elegant Rockaway, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

1 good Horse, or more.

1 new Kelsey & Co's Sewing Machine—an excellent article.

1 Feather Bed,

I also expect a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Many other articles will also be sold.

April 21-2t FRANK I. WILSON, Auct'r.

COLTS REPEATER FOR SALE.

A FINE COLTS' REPEATER FOR SALE. APPLY at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 20-3t

FOR SALE.

SIXTY SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF the BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN. Apply to JOHN A. GUION, Esq., Cashier at Company Shops. April 17-tf

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, WHO IS A MOST EXcellent House Servant; and just seventeen years old. For particulars apply to PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 16-1w

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Funding Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP in the General Auction and Commission business, viz., for the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real and Personal Property, &c., &c.

Our Store is large and commodious, fronting on Fayetteville and Harget streets, in the centre of the business of the city, and universally conceded to be the best location in the place for the business.

Both of us having been engaged for the past seventeen years in the Mercantile or Auction business in this city, we flatter ourselves that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for either private Commission or Auction sales.

A. CREECH,
April 21-1m J. J. LITCHFORD.

Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, April 17th, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 23.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capitol Stock of this Company, payable on and after 15th May next.

Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 15th May.

L. H. DEROSSET,
April 21-1awtd Secretary.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY AT ORANGE FACTORY, ORANGE county, N. C., a competent Wool Carder, Weaver and Dyer. For such a man constant employment and liberal pay will be given. Apply to the Proprietor at the place.
April 18-2w

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED, OVER FORTY-FIVE, for which a good price will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE. April 18-2w

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE 15,000,000 CONFEDERATE Loan. Also N. C. $1 and $2 Treasury Notes.
April 17-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C. March 11-tf

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of visitors.

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all kinds we can only accommodate a limited number of boarders. We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expense in supplying our table with the best the market can produce. Our rates of board shall be advertised in due time.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—A good HOUSEKEEPER for the coming season, one who has had experience in a public house. She must be lady-like in her deportment and in every way competent to fill the place. The best of references will be required. None others need apply. Write immediately and state how long and where you have been in business, the price you require, and the references you can give. Standard copy till forbid.
April 15-tf B. & CO.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKER
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. Feb 24-2m

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 21 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned.
March 17-tf J. E. H. HUSS.

REWARDS.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTER.

LOST.

AT OR NEAR THE BLACKSMITH SHOP, ON HARgett Street, a Buckskin POCKET BOOK with a Steel Clasp, containing four $5 bills and other small bills—about $25 in all. The loser is a lady. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Progress Office.
April 21-1t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

EMPTY BLACKING BOXES IN ANY QUANTITIES, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE. April 8-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor.*
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Paste—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fireproof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.
March 24-1w

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

POST OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT	7.30	A. M.
Eastern " " "	7.30	"
Fayetteville " " "	8.30	"
Western " " "	11	"
Augusta " " "	7.30	"
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at	12	M
Summerville opens Thursday at	5	P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at	11	A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at	11	"
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at	12	M
Northern mail closes daily at	9	A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at	9	"
Fayetteville mail closes daily at	9	P. M.
Western mail closes daily at	9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at	9	"
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	2	"
Summerville closes Fridays at	6	A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at	9	P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at	1	"
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at	1	"

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
March 18-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.

And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 10-tf

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

W. H. HARDEE,
LATE DAVIS & HARDEE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
March 24-1m* Petersburg, Va.

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD; OSNABURGS, 26 cents per yard; COTTON YARN, $4 per pound.
Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all matter inserted under Business Notices:

One square or twelve lines, or less			
One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$11 00
Two days	2 00	One month	18 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	5 00	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,
WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS. ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.
The public may expect
GOOD FARE,
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge. Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.

The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & CO.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARENT TO ME and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the *crime of speculating in the necessaries of life* can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evil-consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn, and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath, before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this Proclamation is designed, as far as possible, to effect.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, (SEAL) hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seat of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
April 13-2w

All papers in the State copy two weeks and send bills to Executive Office.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. A NO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.
T. H. HOGG, Capt. C. S. A.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE hired Negroes from J. P. H. Rose, belonging to the estate of John Hutchins, deceased, paying the hire to the said J. P. H. Rose, as I shall claim the right to collect the hire as Executor undersigned.
JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE AND LOT RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY John Hutchins, deceased, in Raleigh, is for rent. Possession given the 1st May. Apply to
JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

IMPROVED STOCK OF SHEEP.

A FEW LAMBS OF THE SOUTH DOWN COTSwold and French Merino cross for sale.
April 13-tawtw* CHAS. MANLY.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of
PRAIRIE & LACK
March 20-tf Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1863.

☞ **Terms, &c.**—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$8 00
" "	Six months - - -	5 00
" "	Three months - -	3 00
" "	One month - - -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in: or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Army Letters.**—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the PROGRESS. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

☞ **To News Agents.**—On and after this day the price of the PROGRESS to Agents and Newsboys will be FIVE CENTS a copy.

Personal Liberty.

We have ever protested and shall continue to protest against the surrendering of the personal liberty of every citizen to the whims and caprices of one man, simply because we are in a war with a common enemy. We would as soon surrender this power to President Davis as any man, but we protest against vesting it in any earthly power. If we cannot protect the personal liberty of the citizen now, we have no guarantee that the same rulers will do it after the war is over. The power has been conferred upon Lincoln by which he can arrest and throw into prison any man in his dominions, at pleasure, and we have ridiculed and abused the North for thus surrendering their personal liberty; and yet there are those among us, high in authority, that want to do the same thing here.

Suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and every man, the highest or the lowest, may be arrested and thrown into prison without warrant or shadow of authority, there to remain as has been the case at Salisbury, for twelve or eighteen months, and then be turned out with no other satisfaction than to be told that there is no charges against them. As dear to us as the cause of the South is, we are not willing, for any possible good that might accrue to the cause, to surrender the personal liberty of every man and establish a despotism. If we are fighting for liberty let us preserve what we have intact. The confidence that our people have in the purity and patriotism of President Davis, has nothing to do with the matter; he is mortal, and being mortal is subject to the imperfections that afflict mortality, and we are not willing nor are our people willing, leaving out a few crazy fanatics, to clothe him with power that will make his will supreme. Remove the great birthright to freemen handed down to us from our English ancestors—the *habeas corpus*—and we have but little to fight for. If we are to be the subjects of a despotism it matters but little to us who is our master. To a people that have always been free annihilation would be preferable. This people can never feel any attachment to any power or nationality that makes them the *subjects* of a despotism.

The *Irish Editor* of the *Enquirer* has urged a suspension of the *habeas corpus*, but we do not think that the present Congress, weak and unreliable as it is, will dare clothe the President with any such power. The House has voted the proposition down.

We publish to-day two capital articles on the subject, one from the Charleston *Mercury*, and the other from the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*.

Affairs in Craven County.

We have a letter from an intelligent officer now at Swift Creek, Craven, written on the 18th. He says that ever since the demonstration on Barrington's Ferry, the enemy have been increasing their insolence and brutality to the citizens, and are laying waste everything as they go. When the enemy were repulsed at Blount's Creek they retreated towards Newbern, blockading the road, burning houses, fences, and destroying everything as they went. One old lady they made come out of her house and burnt it before her eyes. Not only this, but they took away stock, horses, provisions, and everything that was available, leaving the people entirely destitute. How they are to live our correspondent says it is impossible to tell. Their present condition is pitiable indeed. Most of the young men in Craven County are in the service, and the old men, women and children are trying to live as best they can—the women working on the farms; but wherever the enemy go they take everything and leave them no chance. No people have suffered more in this war than the citizens of Craven—most of whom, though subjugated for the time, are as true as steel, and as loyal as any in the Confederacy.

A Tumble in Prices.

We saw and conversed yesterday with a very prominent gentleman of Statesville, who assured us that flour sold the day before in Salisbury at $30 a barrel, and that flour and other articles had fallen all along the North Carolina Railroad. At Concord we learned from another source flour had gone down to $25 a barrel. Cotton had gone down to 20 cents, in Columbia, our Iredell friend informed us. These are gratifying facts, and we record them with the more pleasure, because we know that the rascally speculators that infest the State will be made completely miserable by the announcement.

The fact is the crisis in speculation and high prices has been reached, and the present state of things is unnatural and the prices ficticious and cannot be maintained. Speculation and villainy has got to the end of its rope and there must be a reaction.

Gen. Wise has recaptured thirty-nine negroes from the Yankees and sent them to Richmond.

Another Skirmish Below Kinston.

We learn by gentlemen from Goldsboro' on yesterday that a skirmish took place at the Sand Ridge, some sixteen or eighteen miles below Kinston, on Monday. The affair occurred, we suppose, at or near our picket station, and our informant says three regiments of the enemy attacked three companies of our forces, and that notwithstanding the great disparity of numbers, the enemy were at first gallantly repulsed. They rallied, however, and come again, when our small but brave band were driven back. Our loss is said to be thirty in killed, wounded and missing, which, if true, shows the desperate character of the encounter. That our forces fought well we have no doubt, but that three companies should be compelled to meet three regiments of the enemy within gunshot of Kinston, seems almost incredible. We hope, however, that further details will place the matter in a more favorable light.

Ten men on picket duty on Core Creek were captured by the enemy, our informant says, on Saturday last. These and the thirty lost on Monday all belonged to Ransom's Brigade.

We have no means of knowing whether the above facts are as stated or not, but they come to us through a respectable source.

EXCITEMENT AT NORFOLK.—The proximity of Gen. Longstreet and a few thousand "rebels" has caused a wonderful excitement at Norfolk, and private citizens have been ordered to surrender all private arms in their possession to the Provost Marshal, and the commanding General has notified non-combatants that on the "approach of the enemy to any town or village within that department, and the range of the Union guns, such town or village will be fired on without further notice." Surely the Yankees at Norfolk must be frightened nearly to death.

The remains of B. M. Yarborough, a member of the Oak City Guards, and son of the late Edward Yarborough, of this city, were received here yesterday, and after services in the Presbyterian Church, interred in the City Cemetary. The deceased had been in the service since the first of May, 1861, was wounded in the battle of Williamsburg, and we have learned was a gallant and good soldier. Some months since he sickened and died in one of the Richmond Hospitals.

Miss L. B. McKee has sent a package of garden seed to this office which will be forwarded to the Camp. All seed left with us will be sent to the Camp.

Bishop Atkinson gives notice that the next Diocesan Council will be held on Thursday, the 14th day of May, in St. John's Church, Fayetteville.

Meeting of Farmer's at Franklinton.

Many of the farmers assembled in the Academy on Saturday, the 11th of April, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's address to the people, whereupon S. D. Beavers was called to the chair and J. A. Henly was duly appointed Secretary. The Chairman excused himself from addressing the audience in consequence of ill health, and called upon H. C. Jones, Esq., who read the address and made a few pertinent comments, which were well received and applauded.

On motion the Chair appointed Col. Isaac Winston, R. S. Harris, G. Tharrenton, P. C. Persons and H. C. Jones, a committee.

During the retirement of the committee, Dr. Shackelford delivered a lively address to the people, and in no measured terms denounced wild, corrupt speculation, and strongly urged every farmer to truly correspond and yield to the demand of necessity, humanity and even of self interest, with which every heart and mind present seemed to fully accord. His remarks met with frequent applause.

J. S. Neal being called upon, he responded quite at length and with much graphic power described the recent history of our struggle, the present and the future, tinged as it surely would be, by the action of the planters of the Confederacy. His speech made its full impression, and as far as the district is concerned, will be seen in practical works on the soil of this county.

The meeting then adjourned, after tendering their thanks to the presiding officers of the meeting, and requesting the *Progress* to publish the following resolutions, which were reported and adopted.

J. A. HENLY, Secretary.

WHEREAS, The people of the Confederate States, of whom we proudly claim to be a part, are involved in a great and glorious struggle, for the maintenance of their rights, against the attempted usurpation and despotism of the fanatic, demoralized people of the more numerous North, and whereas, it is incumbent upon every citizen in such a struggle to give all his aid, or his power, in his best capacity, and whereas, it is not to be denied that the necessaries of life are now at such prices as to indicate scarcity and also to place it almost beyond the reach of the poor, which fact seems to be the only ray of hope to the discomfitted Northern vandals, therefore be it

Resolved, By the planters of this district, that it is of the utmost importance and the highest duty of every farmer, to abandon the culture of cotton and tobacco, and to farm every acre capable of cultivation in sercals, which form the staff of life, which will insure an abundant harvest, avoid suffering, give strength to our cause, and dash from the lips of our hrartless foe their only cup of solace.

Resolved, That we the citizens of Franklinton District will not in consideration of the circumstances of the times, cultivate more of tobacco and cotton than sufficient for our own domestic purposes.

Resolved further, That we have read with pleasure and hearty approval, the eloquent appeal of Gov. Vance, who seems ever mindful of the welfare of his people, and do hereby express our hearty gratitude for his vigilant care, and our sincere thanks that we have such an one to lead in this our hour of trial.

From Kinston.

KINSTON, April 19th.

ED. PROGRESS:—Nothing new has occurred here to-day. No report has been received from below up to this time and all appears to be quiet in that direction. The report that Gen. Hill had fallen back from Washington is confirmed. Where his forces are I do not know, nor would it be proper for me to say if I did. At the present, it is believed here that the enemy have fallen back; at least there is no report of any fighting since Friday night. The enemy are said to be reinforcing at Newbern, but to what extent is not known.

CITIZEN.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.—The *Examiner* of Monday says:—Nineteen prisoners of war, members of the Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, captured by Gen. Wise at Williamsburg, reached the "Libby" yesterday. One First Lieutenant, A. Cromlin, was among the number.

From Knoxville, thirty-six were received, mostly members of the 40th Ohio regiment, taken at various points in Tennessee. Two prisoners were received from Newbern, N. C., and one, Lieutenant W. F. Sone, captured by Stuart's cavalry at Bealton's Station several days ago.

ALIEN SKULKERS.—The Legislature of Texas, at its last session, passed a law disfranchising foreigners who have taken an alien oath, and those who have left the State to avoid participations in the war. It declares that they shall neither take nor hold property, vote at any election, serve on juries, or exercise any of the rights of citizens. Those who are not disposed to assist the Government in times of war and danger are not permitted to enjoy its blessings in time of peace and prosperity.

Rosecrans has issued an order prohibiting the purchase or sale of Confederate scrip in his Military District.

ATTACK ON THE FORTS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

INTERESTING DETAILS BY A YANKEE CORRESPONDENT.

THE FLEET BADLY DAMAGED.

The following interesting details of the bombardment at Charleston will be read with interest:

THE FLEET IN MOTION.

At 1 p. m. the pilot of the flag-ship at last declared himself ready to move. The signal to get under way was made, and at fifteen minutes before 2 the whole fleet was in motion in the order given above. At 2½ o'clock the batteries on Morris Island had been passed by the first four Monitors without drawing the fire of the enemy. Shortly before three o'clock the Ironsides showed disobedience to her rudder, her bow swinging to the strong ebb tide and threatening to bring her on the shoals to her right. She was, therefore, compelled to come to anchor to stay her course. Meantime the first four Monitors had continued on towards the fort.

The enemy allowed the Weehawken to come within five hundred yards of Fort Moultrie, when two shots across her bow from this fort opened the action.

The Ironsides had again got under way and approached within 1200 yards of Fort Sumter, when she became once more unmanageable and was again obliged to drop anchor. The Monitors ahead of her had then reached the converging point of the fire of Cummings's Point battery, Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie and a work between Fort Moultrie and Moultrieville, known as Battery Bee.

THE ENGAGEMENT—A TERRIFIC CANNONADE.

A sheet of flame and volume of smoke, extending from Morris to Sullivan's Islands, inaugurated what has been undoubtedly the most terrific cannonade of the whole war, if, indeed, it was ever equalled in the history of the world.

A perfect torrent of shot and shell was poured upon the Monitors, wrapping them sometimes almost entirely in spouts of water thrown up by the striking projectiles.

The Monitors continued their way, replying vigorously from their batteries to the enemy. They passed the northeast face of Fort Sumter, but when they came near its angle with the northwestern face, they made out at a short distance three distinct lines of obstructions, consisting of floating logs, with torpedoes attached and net-works or cables, held perpendicularly in the water by weights.

The Patapsco got foul of one of them, and could not make her screw work for some fifteen minutes, but finally got clear. A torpedo exploded close to the bow of the Weehawken, without, however, doing any damage.

The vessels all steering very heavily, the narrow passages through the line of obstructions could not be reached. After several vain attempts, the four vessels turned about and steamed back, down the harbor, all the while sustaining a heavy fire, and responding with their guns as vigorously as they could.

DAMAGE DONE TO THE IRON-CLADS.

The Patapsco had her 200-pounder Parrott gun disabled by its own recoil early in the action. The turret of the Passaic was bent in, and cramped her 11-inch gun so as to prevent its working. Shortly afterward, her turret stopped revolving, and she lost all offensive power.

The Ironsides had, meantime, vainly struggled to come closer to Fort Sumter. The rebel gunners finding her a fixed mark, plied her freely with shot and shell. Her position was such that she could not bring her broadsides to bear until about four o'clock, when she got an opportunity to deliver her fire at Fort Moultrie.

This was the only offensive demonstration made by her during the action.

When Admiral Dupont found that he could not readily move the Ironsides, he signalled to the four iron-clads behind her to pass ahead and go to the support of the four vessels already engaged.

In trying to pass by, the Catskill and Nantucket brushed the Ironsides on the port and starboard sides, but after a while managed to get away and moved on. They and the Keokuk and Nahant came under the concentric range of the forts and batteries at about the time the other four Monitors were turning back. They nevertheless advanced with their guns at work briskly past the northeast face of Fort Sumter, until their course was likewise impeded by obstructions.—The Catskill, Nantucket and Nahant received the united fire of both Forts Sumter and Moultrie. The Keokuk had steered a little more to the left and for awhile received the fire of Fort Sumter alone. She fired the gun in her forward turret but three times, when it became disabled. Her after gun could not be brought to bear effectively and was thus rendered useless. After continuing under the united fires of all the forts and batteries for about three-quarters of an hour, all the Monitors and the Whitney Battery came back in obedience to a signal from the flag-ship.

The Ironsides had already dropped back some distance out of range of Fort Sumter. At 5 o'clock the entire fleet was out of range and the action ceased.

THE "DEVIL" LOST—A DESCRIPTION OF THE NONDESCRIPT.

The Ericsson raft, known as the Devil, was attached to the bow of the Weehawken, but proved a hindrance instead of a help, by embarrassing the steering of the Weehawken. The monster torpedoes intended to be connected with the raft were not used, as they required delicate handling, and fears were entertained as to their success. The devil was lost the day after the fight and washed ashore.

The devil is a large raft of timber, securely bolted together; in width about the same as one of the Monitor batteries, and extending some thirty feet forward of the battery's bow, which fits into it, and is then secured to the ringbolts on deck. At the extreme forward part of this raft and under water strong iron stanchions point downwards to a few inches below the bottom of the battery. These stanchions are secured by iron braces which run back at an angle to the after under side of the raft. At the bottom of this net-work of braces and stanchions are placed two rods on which rest several torpedoes, together containing nearly a thousand pounds of gunpowder. In connection with this are hammers, which, when acted upon, strike percussion caps, exploding the several torpedoes instantly, and, of course, causing a rupture of anything they may come in contact with.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE BATTLE.

It was the intention of the Admiral to renew the attack on the next day, but when the reports of the commanders of ironclads were received, showing that the two, the Keokuk and Passaic, were fully, and three, the Patapsco, Nantucket and Nahant, were partially disabled, the Admiral determined to desist from a continuance. In this decision he was sustained by the unanimous opinion of the commanders of all the ironclads.

TERRIFIC SCENES—THE DAMAGE DONE.

The firing on both sides was good, and the thunder of the cannonade terrific. The striking of the heavy missiles used by the rebels against the sides, decks and turrets of the Monitors, the reverberations of their own monstrous guns, the plunging of shot and shell into the surrounding waters, the dense smoke, now hiding the forts and batteries from view, then broken by sheets of flame, the uncertainty as to what new obstacle or infernal machine might be encountered by the ironclads, the difficulty of properly manœuvering the vessels, the anxious suspense of the inhabitants of the iron-boats as to whether victory or defeat was to crown their efforts—all this made the scene one of unparalled interest and excitement.

No words can convey an idea of the terrible fire. The Monitors were hit from twenty to sixty times each, with the exception of the Keokuk, which, from her more exposed position, was struck by not less than ninety shots. Her turrets were penetrated a number of times, and her hull, at the water-line, showed nineteen holes. She was only kept afloat by plugging and pumping, until next morning, when she sunk on the bar, in eighteen feet of water, her colors still flying. All on board were saved, but all lost everything they had. The Ironsides was hit from fifty to sixty times, without material damage.

The enemy used only shot of the heaviest caliber. The most destructive of their missiles were of English manufacture, principally Whitworth's steel-pointed projectiles.

Eleven large holes, apparently running through the walls—some of which were about three feet wide—were made on the east side of Fort Sumter, showing that our fire was not altogether ineffectual.

The Monitors fired altogether about 150 rounds.

The numerical weakness of the land force rendered their direct co-operation in the attack impracticable. Upon the navy devolved the main share of the work and all the fighting was done by it alone.

When your correspondent left the scene of conflict two of the Monitors had sailed for Port Royal and the others were to follow.

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER AND THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to a very important article from the Richmond *Enquirer*, which we publish in full in our columns to-day. We do this for two reasons: 1. That they may see *whither we are drifting*, and 2, that they may judge fairly of the justness of our strictures and inferences.

The *Enquirer* defends the bill now pending in Congress, proposing to vest in the President the power to suspend, whenever he pleases, the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*; first, on the ground that this "has been done before by another Congress."

Here is a most striking proof of the danger of secret sessions in Congress. Our readers are aware of our repeated remonstrances against this policy, as dangerous to the liberties of the people. It takes from the people that responsibility of their representatives to them, which is essential to their self-protection and self-government, and at the same time exposes their representatives to secret influences from the Executive, dangerous to their fidelity and independence. Here was a law passed, making the President of the Confederate States a despot over the personal liberty of every man in the Confederacy—yet how many men in the Confederacy out of Richmond were aware that such a law was passed? Who proposed it—who supported it—who voted for it—do the people know? For ourselves, we frankly confess our absolute ignorance that any such law had been either proposed or passed in Congress; and we beg leave now to cast ourselves on the good offices of the *Enquirer*, to lay before the country all the legislative proceedings which took place in Congress on the passage of this abominable and despotic measure. Was it passed *sub silentio*, or was the ayes and nays dodged? Let us have them!

But the *Enquirer*, in the second place, argues that the law was only "temporary"—it extended "only from Congress to Congress." What Congress passed the law, authorizing the President to cast into dungeons whom he pleased, by suspending the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, we do not know. How long, therefore, the power existed over the people, we are yet to learn; but our position is this: We deny that such a power ought to be conferred upon the President for a day—for an hour. A despotism is a despotism; and coeval with its existence is the overthrow of the liberties of the people. We say with Cato in the tragedy—

"A day—an hour of virtuous liberty,
Is worth a whole eternity of bondage."

The liberties of a people cannot be laid down and be taken up again to suit temporary emergencies. It is a delicate plant, usually watered by blood and tears, and grows and flourishes only under the continual watchfulness and guardianship of the people. The voice of all history, through the vista of ages, proclaims that once surrendered by a people, it is gone forever. Despotism knows this; and, therefore, usually at first seeks authority only temporarily. Virgil, in his Georgics, recommends as the first expedient to tame the bullock to the yoke, to put a garland around his neck.

The *Enquirer* further asserts, that although "it has been done before, no harm came of it." Here, to pass a law by which all personal liberty may be overthrown in the Confederate States, is asserted to be no harm at all. I a Russian serf, or a Turk, or mongrel Mexican should make such an assertion, we might not be surprised at it; but that it should fall from the chief organ of the Government of the Confederate States, is calculated to produce not only surprise, but alarm. We suppose what the *Enquirer* means, by saying that "no harm came of it," is that the President did not arrest or imprison any one by suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act. Admit this to be true, and does it afford any argument for passing another such law? Directly the contrary. It shows that the law authorizing the President to suspend the *habeas corpus* act was wantonly unnecessary, and, therefore, that it ought not to be renewed. The President imprisoned nobody; therefore there was nobody properly amenable to imprisonment. This is the rightful conclusion, if the President did his duty. If the traitors and wretches exist, to seize whom and cast into dungeons, the law passed—then the President did not do his duty in not seizing them and casting them into dungeons. One or two things is clear—either the law was unnecessary, or the President was faithless to his duty. In either event, why should the law be passed again?

The *Enquirer* further maintains that:

"Such a measure may be, and is said to be, a necessary attribute of the Executive in a crisis like the present, to bridle traitors and tories at home."

In the Revolution of 1776 there were ten traitors or tories to one now existing in three-fourths of the Confederate States. In South Carolina, which was nearly equally divided between the Whigs and Tories in the Revolution of 1776, we cannot learn of a single adherent to the Yankee cause. When the town of Beaufort and the adjacent Islands fell under their control, they acquired one drunken Yankee as a subject. Could our fathers fight through a seven years' war, amidst ten times greater odds and divisions than those which now attend the Confederate cause, without suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and shall we submit to its being stricken down before our war is two years old? Is the *Enquirer* sure that its suspension is desired by the Government from any reference to the enemies of the Confederacy? If it was desired for any such object, why was it not used against them when the power was conferred? We want no despotism in the person of President Davis!

We beg our readers to turn back a little with us to the past. The war had not been six months in operation before martial law was declared in Richmond, and Generals in command of our armies were authorized to establish it over whole States. The iron heel of military authority was put upon the Confederacy, with the annihilation of all law and civil authority. An appeal was made to the legal tribunals of a State of the Confederacy, and the Proclamation of the President, establishing martial law, was declared to be unconstitutional and void. The President did not attempt to enforce his Proclamation; and the House of Representatives in Congress has just passed a joint resolution declaring that

"Martial Law, in the sense of an arbitrary suspension of all the laws and civil jurisdiction, cannot exist within the Confederate States, nor in any sense, only by virtue of legislative authority."

Here a despotism *over persons* was attempted to be established. A despotism *over property* was likewise attempted to be enforced. The Government, during the whole of last summer, made no efforts to clothe the army by importations from abroad; nor would it make any adequate arrangements for feeding the army. The fall, when the crops of grain were gathered, was the proper time for buying and gathering together the food necessary for its support. In spite of warnings and remonstrances, the army was fed from hand to mouth, until the inevitable result of such a system—the starvation of the army—came upon the country. Then the exigency was pleaded to justify despotic authority. The Government seized the property of the citizen, without any law authorizing the seizure. The legal tribunals of a State again interpose, and protected the citizen. Are these acts levelled merely against the "traitors and tories at home," or is not the effect to make the people used to arbitrary power, in the Confederacy? The *Enquirer* leaves us at no loss to understand what powers it desires the Government to possess. It says boldly:

"We do avow that we would willingly vest in the President (for and during the war) not the power of suspending the *Habeas Corpus* only, but the powers of life and death also, with summary drum head justice."

"Thou marshall'st me the way that I was going."

The suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act is only a step. As much as we despise, detest and shall resist such a consummation, we cannot but express to the *Enquirer* our profound acknowledgments for its frank development. Enough for the present.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

We are glad to see indications leading us to believe that Congress will refuse to clothe the President with power to suspend the *habeas corpus*. President Davis is as well fitted probably as his most ardent admirers claim, both by his moderation, wisdom and respect for the rights of a citizen, to be intrusted with unlimited power over the liberties of the people, but its possession would make him a dictator, as irresponsible as the Czar of Russia, and to no man, even if one could be found with all the moderation, wisdom and patriotism of a Washington, ought such a power to be given, and no necessity can be imagined which would justify the gift.

Few people except lawyers, understand what is meant by the writ of *habeas corpus*, or are aware of the consequences of its suspension. Any person restrained of his liberty, has the right to have the cause of his imprisonment enquired into, and for this purpose he may petition the Judge of the Superior or Justice of the Inferior Court for a writ, directing the person having the petitioner in custody to bring such person before such Judge or Justice for the purpose of examination into the cause of such detention. Every person held in custody illegally or without due form of law, is entitled to the writ, and upon examination if it should be found that the prisoner is detained without legal cause, he may be discharged, or if sufficient cause appears he may be remanded or admitted to bail.

The effect of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is manifest. Persons guilty of no offence may be imprisoned for any length of time at the will of any one powerful enough to hold them. It is, in fact a suspension of all law. No prisoner, however, innocent he may be, can demand or obtain a trial and the person liberty of every person is endangered. Every petty officer of the Government can tyranize unrestrained over any citizen, and can gratify personal spite and malignity without danger of being called to account therefor. Such a power is too great to be entrusted to any one man, no matter how great may be our confidence that he will not misuse it. There can be no danger in investing President Davis with the power, but his successors may be less scrupulous than he, for them there should be as few precedents as possible, and his agents may constitute themselves petty tyrants in every district of the Confederacy.

WOMEN RAIDS.

We feel it to be a disagreeable duty to notice a little affair which took place in the streets of Greensborough on Wednesday of last week. Our first impulse was, to let the subject pass unnoticed, and if possible be forgotten; but as the "thing" has "got into the papers" elsewhere, perhaps it is best for us to make a statement of facts as they occurred, and thus prevent misrepresentation and exageration.

Early in the morning it was reported that some thirty or forty women were three or four miles west of town, on their way to Greensboro', to break in the stores here and help themselves to whatever their fancy might suggest. Some of our staid citizens immediately went out to meet them, to reason with them, and if possible to ascertain their designs, and particularly their necessities, so that if they were really suffering for the necessaries of life, that proper means might be taken to relieve their necessities. But before the return of the messengers sent West, some twenty women, armed with axes, hatchets, pistols, bowie knives, and sword canes, made their appearance from the East, and soon commenced battering down Mr. Willard's store door. At this juncture a Magistrate present ordered them arrested and disarmed. But little resistance was made by those women; one, however, presented her pistol at a soldier present, but did not understand pulling the trigger, and the soldier's life was thus saved.

These women were taken inside the jail lot inclosure, and replaced in the passage of the jail, though not locked up, and there guarded until it was ascertained that the company from the West had turned back, when they were released.

This affair has deeply mortified the friends of the soldiers and their families, and the fear is, that it will have a tendency to depress the efforts that are constantly being made in all parts of the country to prevent suffering among the poor and indigent of the county. We hope such may not be its effect. It has been ascertained that it was not bread and meat the women were after, but other articles. We would fondly hope that this will be the last frolic of the kind that will be attempted; for we can assure all concerned that there is a determination by the substantial citizens and Magistrates of at least Guilford county to put down all such proceedings at all hazards. The civil laws of the land must be respected and obeyed; otherwise society would fall into disorganization and anarchy—a most dangerous state of affairs for any community.

Every possible effort has been made in Guilford county to afford the necessary support to the destitute families of the soldier. The county has been divided into eighteen districts, and two or more of the most reliable citizens of each District appointed to attend to the wants of the poor of the District, and, from time to time, as may be required, draw on the Chairman of the County Court, for funds to meet all necessary expenses. And we know that many, and believe that all of these District Committee men have devoted themselves to this work of benevolence and humanity, and have endeavored faithfully to relieve the wants of all, so far as possible, and we would most earnestly entreat them to continue their efforts in this way, as long as there is a necessity for it.

That there are men in the county who are withholding their provisions from market, refusing to sell at the present prices, with the hope that before harvest, prices will rise still higher, we have no doubt, nor have we any doubt that these are speculators watching and trying to buy up what provisions can be purchased, and thus secure a monopoly of the trade and secure whatever price they please; and further, we are also satisfied that there are scattered all through the country persons who have a surplus of provisions, who, on hearing that these speculators and extortioners will pay a little more than the current price for provisions, forthwith sell the surplus of them, although their neighbors may be suffering for something to live upon. All this is wrong—heinously wrong; and all such persons should receive equally the scorn and contempt of the generous and humane. For all such acts, we have nothing but condemnation. Such conduct has been one of the main causes of the patriotic mania for female raids.—*Greensboro Patriot*.

The army correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says that Johnson's force in Tennessee is 75,000 men. He says: "It is a remarkable fact which speaks more than anything else for the morale of that army, that the rebels are now losing very few from desertion."